

NEGROES IN BRAZIL

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guayan war.⁶⁴ The law eventually provided that Negro women, after rearing ten children, should be automatically liberated.⁶⁵ In 1871 the so-called "law of Rio Branco" freed offspring of slaves born subsequent to its adoption⁶⁶ and set up a fund for the purchase and liberation of Negroes by the government. By 1880 a widespread emancipation movement was under way.⁶⁷ Thousands were freed by will, by payments from emancipation funds,⁶⁸ or by outright gift.⁶⁹ For instance, in 1883, in the towns of Baturite, Aca-

⁶⁴ On March 30, 1867, the monastery of São Bento in Bahia, which had already freed eleven slaves for service in the war with Paraguay, liberated six more Negroes and "presented them to the Governor for the same purpose."

⁶⁵ Koster, however, wrote from Pernambuco in the early nineteenth century: "A slave who has brought into the world, and has reared ten children, ought to be free, for so the law ordains. But this regulation is generally evaded" (*op. cit.*, I, 195).

⁶⁶ This law was, however, in some cases ineffective. Sixteen years after its passage the Bahian *Diário Oficial*, of June 4, 1887, reported the following auction of slave property at the *fazenda Concordia*: "Alberto, 10 years of age, one conto of reis; Vicente, 13 years, one conto of reis; Felix, 14 years, 800 milreis; Flauzinha, 13 years, 600 milreis, Simplicio, 14 years, one conto of reis" (Fonseca, *op. cit.*, p. 587 n.).

⁶⁷ Among the prominent abolitionists mentioned by Anselmo da Fonseca were: José do Patrocínio, Joaquim Nabuco ("the great and illustrious head of the abolition movement"), Senator Dantas, Ferreira de Menezes, Andre Rebouças, Quintino Bocayuva, Joaquim Serra, Ennes de Souza, Getulio das Neves, Nicolau Moreira, José Mariano, Celso Junior, Senator Jaguaripe, Luiz de Andrade, João Clapp, Beaurepaire Rohan, Aristides Spínola, Ruy Barbosa, Escagnole Taunay, Franco de Sá, Antonio Pinto, Leopoldo Bulhões, and "a writer using the pseudonym of Clarkson" (*ibid.*, p. 23).

⁶⁸ These funds were sponsored by emancipation societies, private individuals, and municipal, state, and national treasuries.

⁶⁹ The *Provinciano*, a newspaper of Parahyba do Sul, listed in 1884, among others, the following emancipations: "Dona Anna S. José, 16 slaves liberated and a farm given them for their use; Condessa do Rio Novo, 200 slaves

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